

that they were referred to the accused officer to investigate himself. It is hardly creditable that four men were got to utter such a falsehood, especially in writing and in an official document.

"And look at this which says that Waldo refused to allow them to see the records and letters of the Police Department. By law these records and letters are shielded from publicity. But when this little committee was appointed I directed that all of my letters, all of Waldo's letters, that everything be thrown open to them. I was perfectly conscious that there was not a wrong thing to be found, although they were letters written under the privacy of the law. I did not take the trouble to look up my letters or Waldo's letters to see what they were. I just turned the whole thing over to this committee and they have not been able to put their finger on a single thing out of the way. But they invent this wicked and willful falsehood that Waldo tried to conceal the records from them. Poor, miserable little scamp!

DECLARES POLICE ACCUSERS WILL SUFFER.

"But what is the use mentioning it? I have suffered all this nagging now for three and a half years, without manifesting any annoyance, and I do not wish to manifest any now. It is my good fortune to be of a disposition which is submissive to whatever happens. I am always able to say, even when the worst happens, that I am content, since everything comes along according to the will of Providence. And so I will not manifest any annoyance now, because, in fact, I feel none. I do not care what this little committee says. I intend to go right on with my work. There is so much to do, and so little time, that I cannot afford to be bothered by them. But in due time, it will be found that all those who have tried to create insubordination in this splendid force of 10,000 men, will go to the wall. The people of this city will never suffer such a thing.

"A few grafters have been exposed among them. Does that surprise anybody? I started in to get rid of the grafters. I so openly announced. As we asked infamous houses the men and women proprietors began to disclose graft which they had been paying for twenty years, and even more, off and on. Only two revelations of graft which occurred within these last four years came out. The rest was years gone by. And all we forced out by the enforcement of the law by the Police Commissioner against corrupt people, by seizing their places and putting them out of business. As soon as their houses were seized they began to make disclosures. No disclosure was made in any other way. And yet, because these few grafters have been disclosed the whole force has been unmercifully attacked.

"These four little Aldermen have caused witnesses to disclose grafting as long as twenty years ago, and are trying to attribute it to the present for political purposes.

"At the beginning, I was about myself to institute a sort of a judicial inquiry into the Police Department. I was going to do it on a simple plan. I was to take up all the cases of graft, and all witnesses. I believe I could have obtained much. But just at that point this little Aldermen committee was appointed. I then saw that, of course, it would never do for me to be conducting a public investigation on the same time. To tempt the force on all sides, obviously would have been down the drain.

"Through it all, the Commissioner and the Mayor have worked with the force and told them from day to day that they were not to be blamed and condemned for the few grafters among them, certainly not over twenty-five to fifty all told, and they remain of days gone by. We have dealt with the force and preserved its discipline, and meanwhile worked out great reforms in the force, and I am able to say that the force was never in better discipline than it is today.

GETTING RID OF OLD SCHOOL OFFICERS, HE SAYS.

"But what would have happened if we had all turned against them? Why, the 10,000 honest men on the force are not to be condemned because there are a few grafters among them. How many people know that of the nineteen inspectors who were on the force when I became Mayor, only six of them remain to-day? One by one, we have got rid of them, and put men of the new school in their place upon whom we rely. As I do not do any more work in the matter of all this, I am sure that the Governor vetoed the bill allowing us to appoint deputy commissioners. The inspectors are nearly all new men upon whom we have every reason to rely.

"The work has been done without the help of any Aldermen committee or any contemptible little political district leaders who are going around denouncing the police because their gambling houses and their worse houses have been closed up. It has been done steadily from day to day under the most adverse circumstances. But we did it and I am proud of it. We intend to go right on.

"I have been my experience in life that when I did best I was condemned most by my petty little political party and camp in the community."

Concerning the statement of the Mayor, Alderman Curran said:

"First of all, I am a friendly adviser. I'd suggest that these treacherous statements for Mr. Waldo call a little closer to the wind until the committee's report is in. Section No. 2 will be ready to-morrow."

Commissioner Waldo made his reply to-day to the report of the Curran Committee.

"It is pitiful," said the Commissioner. "I am asked what I have to say about a rumor of my resignation. There is a permanent rumor of my resignation. There is more work for me to do than to discuss it continually."

"The administration, as I said last week, has closed the gambling houses and other evil resorts kept by the bootleggers and supporters of the political leaders in sure to be attacked by them and their allies. The work of the department speaks for itself."

The committee report wants Commissioner Waldo removed immediately because he has "by contempt and disobedience refused to carry his

office." Included in the reasons enumerated in the report are that:

1. He has failed to exercise his powers or to employ the means at his command to prevent widespread system of blackmail and extortion by certain of his subordinates.
2. He has permitted police officers charged with grafting to investigate themselves without making independent investigation.
3. He has refused to heed repeated warnings against personally selected subordinates who were at the time betraying him and the city.
4. He has failed to discipline inspectors who were either inefficient or significantly inactive.
5. He has failed to inform himself as to crime conditions in the city, and Departmental reports on this line are inaccurate and misleading.
6. He has allowed commanding officers to make any disposition they chose of complaints made to them by citizens.
7. He has appointed men to the force who swore falsely upon their applications.
8. He has impaired the efficiency of the detective bureau by frequent transfers, abolition of the "lineup" and destruction of Hogue's Gallery photographs.

WALDO'S REPLY TO COMMITTEE'S CHARGES.

Taking up the items of the charges embodied in the report, the Commissioner describes the various accusations as lies. He answered them as follows:

- No. 1.—The statement is absolutely false. There is no widespread system of blackmail. It is mostly theory. A system has been in force for a long period to stamp out whatever blackmail and extortion has been and is existing.
- No. 2.—Where charges against accused policemen warranted it, independent investigations have always been made.
- No. 3.—It is absolutely false.
- No. 4.—The courts will not sustain a charge against any policeman unless the evidence is well founded. Furthermore, out of the nineteen policemen who were inspectors when Waldo became Police Commissioner only six are still in the department.
- No. 5.—The charge in the first sentence of the specification is absolutely false. As to the other, errors that appear in the records at Headquarters are the result of a change in the recording system, which was made when Mr. Waldo took charge.
- No. 6.—Untrue.
- No. 7.—This relates to removal of fines and reinstatement of men. Sections A and B routine declared not true. As to the rest:
- Section C.—There is no court decision on removing a policeman from office. It is imposed by previous Commissioners in legal. As for the statement that the opinion of the Corporation Counsel opposing this action are on file in Headquarters, this is not so. As a matter of fact most of the fines imposed by Waldo's predecessors were for discipline of officers that were so ambiguous that suit could not be established.
- Section D.—Men were reinstated because their dismissals amounted to nothing less than grave injustice. Dismissed policemen have been reinstated by all Commissioners from Roosevelt to Cropper.

PASSING THIS ONE BACK TO THE CIVIL SERVICE.

No. 8.—When an applicant for a police job comes up for appointment it is presumed that the question of his eligibility has been settled by the Civil Service Commission, which is supposed to see that undesirable are kept out of the lists.

- No. 9.—Regarding the increase in the amount of police pensions and the pensioning of men "who should have been placed in the front of the line," the pension is almost mandatory. To pension a policeman who is an undesirable, but against whom it is extremely difficult to get sufficient evidence to effect his dismissal, is the easier and best way to rid the force of his presence.
- No. 10.—Section A.—There have been less changes in the Detective Bureau than ever before.
- Section B.—The abolition of the headquarters squad and other squads is desirable, for centralization in a city of this size is not fruitful of the best results. Scotland Yard conducts its work along the same line.
- Section C.—The morning "line-up" before the courts is a very new thing, one of the arrested criminals. Now the detectives, by spreading all over the city, have better opportunity for learning who the criminals are and what they are doing than the criminals have of discovering who the detectives are.
- Section D.—No photograph of any value has ever been destroyed; certainly not of any living criminal who has been convicted.

DENIES VINDICTIVE SPIRIT OR HINDERING COMMITTEE.

No. 11.—Section A.—Waldo had no "grudge" against Mr. Stanton and the latter's testimony before the Aldermen committee did not prove the Commissioner in the wrong. Waldo was informed that Stanton had tried to extort money from another policeman in the presence of a witness. Deputy Commissioner McKay placed Stanton on trial, found him guilty and recommended his dismissal.

Section B.—Deputy Commissioner Dillingham tried Policeman Wiley and fined him fifteen days pay. The fine was remitted and a new trial granted him. At the conclusion of this Deputy Dillingham recommended his dismissal. There was nothing vindictive in this.

NO. 12.—THE CHARGE THAT THE DEPARTMENT HAS HINDERED THE WORK OF ANY ONE TRYING TO GET AT THE TRUTH IS ABSURD.

Commissioner Waldo does not need the demand of the Curran Committee of Aldermen, to dismiss Commissioner Waldo, within one week after the report of the committee, if it is adopted—it is the intention of Chairman Curran and Henry R. Barker, counsel of the committee, to remove a Police Commissioner, when, in his opinion, the public interest demands it.

That part of the report made public last evening is known to the members of the committee as "the first section." The remaining four sections, according to Henry R. Barker, counsel for the committee, are "counts in the indictment" against Commissioner Waldo by the committee.

Section two, or "count two," in the indictment, will deal with gambling and prostitution exclusively. It is described as one of the most important of the counts and will comprise fifty typewritten pages.

SENATORS GIVE TARIFF LOBBYISTS WHITEWASH COATS

Penrose, Dillingham, Fall and Others Bump Wilson's Statements About Influences.

NO MONEY IS USED NOW.

Pennsylvania Senator Has Had 175 Callers, but He Told Them to See Democrats.

By Samuel M. Williams.
(Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, June 2.—One by one Senators gave themselves an immunity bath and decorated lobbyists with an immaculate coat of whitewash to-day before the lobby hunting committee. They took seeming pleasure in bumping President Wilson published statement that Washington was never so full of lobbyists.

McLean of Connecticut, Dillingham of Vermont, Fletcher of Florida, Fall of New Mexico, Brady of Idaho, Penrose of Pennsylvania, Griggs of South Dakota, followed in one another's footsteps at the morning session. They did not know a lobbyist in Washington, and never had seen nor heard of any. A number of estimable gentlemen had called on them in reference to tariff schedules, but they were all businessmen representing their own business interests in entirely proper manner; certainly a man has the right, they say, to express views on his own affairs and to present them before his Senator.

As for professional lobbyists and their lobbying methods, they passed off the stage years ago. The day of taking money and the night of bribery to influence legislation have gone, proclaimed the witnesses. There are no times of immemorial righteousness in halls of legislation when representatives of the interests seek only to supply Senators with tabulated figures and printed information for their enlightenment.

McLEAN STARTS THE DAY WITH MODEST DISCLOSURES.

Senator McLean, a Republican of Connecticut, was the first witness of the day. He followed closely in the beaten path of demure and modest disclosures of personal finances.

Once a lawyer, Mr. McLean retired from practice in 1890 and has no claims among protected interests. His own investments consist of 300 shares of General Electric and ten shares of the Collins Company which makes axes and machetes for the Philippines. He is beneficiary of an estate which owns 100 shares of steel preferred, 100 shares of National Biscuit, 200 shares of General Electric and fifty shares of the American Trading Company.

Numerous Connecticut manufacturers called on the Senator to arrange for presenting briefs on the tariff. Among them were M. L. Floyd, of Hartford; H. B. Cheney, of South Manchester; J. D. Russell, of New Britain; P. B. Kipp, of Bridgeport; H. M. Greene, of Meriden; and W. W. Kinney, of Stamford. All these men, he said, are active in business enterprises of their own. Most of the callers stayed merely over night and went back home. They had no hired lobbyists, no headquarters, no literary bureau. Senator McLean never saw nor heard of any lobbyist about the Capitol.

NO LOBBYIST HAS TACKLED SENATOR DILLINGHAM.

Senator Dillingham of Vermont duplicated the testimony of his Connecticut colleague. The only man who bothered him with a tariff schedule to him was Mr. Ullman, fur dealer of New York, whom he met at a dinner. Mr. Ullman expressed surprise that the Underwood bill put a duty on green furs, which always had been free in this country as well as other countries. In fact, green furs were worked into the tariff.

Senator Dillingham had corresponded with Vermont marble quarrymen, lumbermen, millers, wood-pulp makers and workmen and insurance men on tariff schedules. Although he is a director in the National Life Insurance Company, that company had not communicated with him, nor sent out any letters bearing on the income tax.

No lobbyist ever approached the Vermont Senator, nor had he heard of any nefarious schemes, sly work or use of money.

A seat point made by Senator Dillingham was that he was bombarded with more letters and telegrams about tariff reform subjects than on tariff schedules. Reformers promoting education, public health, and temperance legislation were far more persistent and active than representative of protected interests. They deluged him with communications all seemingly inspired from central sources.

"Such round robin methods," said Senator Dillingham, "often greatly misrepresent the facts. The public is led to believe that reform measures are broader and more beneficial than facts justify. I recall the Indian prohibition case in the bill admitting Oklahoma as a state. Some so-called reform associations got a mistaken idea that we were not delegating the Indians against liquor traffic, with the result that I began to receive showers of abusive letters demanding to know how I, a Vermont, could take such attitude against temperance. These were inspired by the reform association and totally misrepresents the facts."

But corrupt lobbyists never crossed the path of the Vermont Senator. Senator Fall of New Mexico testified that he had 10,000 sheep, 15,000 cattle and 200 breeding horses on his ranch, besides being interested in lead, iron, coal, silver and zinc mines and owning some bank stock. Various cattle men of the Southwest had been to see him about tariff schedules and inspection regulations on imports.

Eleven-Year-Old Child of Banker Who Must Decide Between Parents



Mr. Muriel Bishop

that he had 10,000 sheep, 15,000 cattle and 200 breeding horses on his ranch, besides being interested in lead, iron, coal, silver and zinc mines and owning some bank stock. Various cattle men of the Southwest had been to see him about tariff schedules and inspection regulations on imports.

Chairman O'Connor was interested in this little girl subject. He took down the names of every man mentioned and asked numerous questions about identity of Senator Fall's callers, and associations represented.

Senator Fall told the committee there was a sine trust called the New Jersey Zinc Company. Mr. Burbridge of Denver, one of the leading men of the trust, called to see him in Washington.

"What was his attitude about duty on duty?" asked the committee.

"He was indifferent whether or not there was any duty. It seemed not to make any difference to him," replied Mr. Fall.

Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, Republican leader of the Senate, appeared before the lobby hunters with a type-written list of names and addresses of men who had called on him to discuss tariff schedules. There were 175 names on the list, including many men of high standing in the manufacturing world.

PENROSE TOLD CALLERS HE COULD NOT AID THEM.

"This is a list of every caller at my committee room since January last," said Senator Penrose. "I kept it for purposes of address. Many of the persons named called more than once, and others represent large organizations, so that the list really indicates thousands of calls. The interviews were all about the same. I said I was in the minority in the Senate and all I could advise them to do was to go before the Democratic sub-committee of the Finance Committee, present their views and do the best they could."

"My visitors were not so numerous as if I had been with the majority, and most of them recognized that I could do nothing for them. I do not remember during my sixteen years in the Senate of any improper attempts to influence members, and I do not believe any such have been made."

"I saw of various organizations having offices in Washington who got out of fifteen years ago," said Senator Penrose. "I told them to be the practice for various commissions in Washington to look after their interests, but I believe that is no longer the case. There may be a few of them here now, but they are old and decrepit, and are merely allowed to hold on."

Referring again to numbers, Senator Penrose said: "There are only forty per cent. as many visitors on tariff here this year as four years ago."

"Still there are some of these gentlemen," remarked Senator Reed, "who constitute your vest-pocket corps. They have been coming around for the past twenty years, the same old crew, every time tariff measures are up."

He tried to get the Pennsylvania Senator to itemize the veterans but the query was dodged and the point was not pressed.

Concerning his own affairs, Mr. Penrose said he was not an officer or director or connected with any concern interested in tariff or legislation. There was one possible exception. He is in the United States Sugar and Land Company of Garden City, Kansas, which company, added the Senator, is not a success in either now or soon will be in the hands of a receiver.

So the Senator, who is classed as the chief defender of protected interests, left the witness stand without revealing anything that was not known to every Senator.

LIPPITT TELLS HIS CONNECTION WITH PAYNE TARIFF.

Senator Lippitt declared he had not tried to influence any one improperly nor had any one so tried to influence him. Common stock of the Manville Cement Company, of which he was manager, had gone down probably 50 per cent. as a result of the threatened tariff reduction, he said. He owns one-fourth of the stock of that \$5,000,000 corporation.

"It is true you prepared the cotton schedule as it appeared in the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill," asked Senator Reed.

"I am perfectly willing to say I appeared before the Ways and Means Committee and said the manufacturers did not ask for increased duties, but later I tendered a letter which was intended to correct several decisions. I also asked for an increased duty on mercerization because that was a new process. Shortly after that I went to Europe. When I arrived in New York I was asked by telegraph to come here to act as an expert in advising Mr. Aldrich, who was a personal friend and who had confidence in my knowledge. It took me a week to study out the changes made in the Senate. I had nothing to do with the changes."

"Did you furnish information to Senators?"

"I talked to Senators Smoot, Lodge and Flint, I remember," said Lippitt. The Senator said he believed some of his suggestions to the Ways and Means committee were incorporated in the bill.

Daniels Back in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Secretary Daniels returned to-day from a trip which included the dedication of the Maine memorial in New York, visits to the New York and Charleston (Mass.) Navy Yards and the opening of the Naval War College at Newport, R. I. He plans to leave June 12 for a tour of inspection of the yards and naval stations on the Pacific coast.

BISHOP GIRL HERE TO MAKE CHOICE BETWEEN PARENTS

Eleven-Year-Old Muriel Must Decide Which of Divorced Couple Gets Her.

Muriel Bishop, eleven years old, will arrive to-day from Virginia to tell Justice Goff whether she wants to live hereafter with her father, James Cunningham Bishop, or her mother, Mrs. Abigail Hancock Bishop, who obtained a divorce from the banker last week.

Mrs. Bishop and her former husband have already agreed to take two children each, the father to have Mary, twenty, and Augusta, nineteen, and the mother Natalie, fifteen, and Almagi, seven. Both want Muriel, and Justice Goff decided to let the little girl take her choice, so to-morrow she will appear in court and make her decision.

The alimony has been agreed on by the Bishops and is said to be about \$500 a year.

Lawyers have been busy with the Gwaltneys during the past two days, and it is announced that no legal action will be taken by Mr. Gwaltney. Mrs. J. Temple Gwaltney was mentioned in Mrs. Bishop's suit. The questions under discussion have not been settled, and whether there is any prospect of a reconciliation between Mr. Gwaltney and his wife is not revealed.

WHAT WALDO HAS DONE TO IMPROVE THE POLICE.

Evening World Reader Before to Six Accomplishments.

To the Editor of The Evening World: If Commissioner Waldo is inefficient, we surely should look to the Board of Aldermen for efficiency. After months of political job riding—which New York has witnessed—we have before us the Curran report as it stood yesterday. What it will look like a week hence offers an interesting subject of political speculation.

Taking the Curran charges at their face value, citizens may have some memories will contrast with them some of the obvious accomplishments under Waldo:

One—He has eliminated politics from the Police Department! The former custom of making transfers at the behest of politicians has been done away with completely. Even Charlie Murphy will be witness to this. He tried early in the Waldo administration to perpetuate the custom and was turned down.

Two—He stopped the graft in the promotion of officers! Three-fourths of the new captains have been appointed under Waldo and not one has paid a dollar for his promotion. For years it was a settled practice to exact at least \$15,000 for a captaincy, and much more for an inspectorship. They have been promoted in strict accordance with the civil service list.

Three—He has given the city its first efficient system of patrolling the streets! You can find a policeman now when you want one. The fixed post has come to stay.

Four—He has made the gambling district a dreary waste! Admitting the spur came from the District Attorney's office, it is a fact nevertheless that the lid is on gambling is never before.

Five—He has given the Police Department a real detective bureau! The Curran committee would have the police go back to the village idea and have the constable go down to the station to see the "fellows" that have been run down in the night. Imagine the waste of time in piling 1,000 or more detectives down to headquarters each day to look over the man picked up during the night! The detective bureau to-day is run on the Scotland Yard idea—the most efficient in the world.

Six—He has put back in uniforms and on patrol 1,400 policemen who previously had been assigned to soft details. It might be well to recall the above after reading the Curran charges. Give Waldo his due. He has done some things; he might have done more.

MAYOR SUGGESTS WAR ON "END SEAT" HOG.

Would Make It a Misdemeanor for Fat Persons to Take the First Seat.

The "end seat" hog is the open summer car will be a thing of the past, sent to the Board of Aldermen by the Mayor to-day, he adopted. He says: "The habit of all selfish people, and especially if they be big and fat, is to take the end place on the seats of the summer cars which run crosswise of the car and stick there, instead of moving along to the rear, as is the case with people get on the car. This causes great inconvenience. All those who come after these selfish people have to climb over their legs and press by them as best they can. I would suggest to you to consider whether you should not pass an ordinance making this selfish practice a misdemeanor, requiring those who enter cars with cross seats to move as far as is there a vacant space to sit down. The selfishness and hogging of some people in this matter is a disgusting spectacle, and it is the duty of the municipality which they cause, especially to mothers with little children."

Upon the reading of the Mayor's suggestion for the passage of the ordinance Alderman Stapleton introduced a similar measure which he tried to have passed nine years ago, but which died in committee. The Mayor's resolution imposed a fine on any "end seat" hog who refuses to move up when requested and also imposed a fine of \$50 on a railroad company for each car in which the ordinance is not fully enforced.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Laws and Legislation.

CANCER CURABLE, SAYS EXPERT WHO HAS NEW VACCINE

Dr. Otto Schmidt Declares Disease Is Contagious and Caused by a Parasite.

COLOGNE, Germany, June 1.—Cancer has been proved to be a contagious disease caused by a parasite and it can be healed, according to Dr. Otto Schmidt, the cancer expert, who reported at yesterday's meeting of the Medical Society here the results of his investigations in the origin of and the possibility of curing cancer.

Dr. Schmidt declared that he had proved through experiments and had confirmed his findings by means of repeated tests that the disease was a contagious one brought about by the presence of a parasite which he had discovered in cancerous growths.

He said he had produced a vaccine with which he had healed numerous most serious cases of cancer. His treatment, he says, brings about immunization against further attacks. The immunization is accomplished by a serum obtained from animals in the usual manner.

Dr. Schmidt requested the Medical Society to appoint a commission to test his processes and promised to place everything at the disposal of the commission.

NEW MOVIE LAW VETED BY MAYOR AS "TRICK" BILL

Gaynor Demands Proper Ordinance or Will Go About It His Own Way.

Mayor Gaynor to-day vetoed the moving picture ordinance, passed a short time ago by the Board of Aldermen, and in a lengthy message explaining his veto he warned that if the Aldermen did not frame the right kind of legislation governing the moving picture houses before he goes out of office he, the Mayor, will tackle the problem himself and in his own way.

"The moving picture shows came in only in recent years and there was no ordinance to regulate them and there still is none," says the Mayor.

"The result is deplorable. I trust that the four years of my term of office are not to expire without a proper ordinance for their regulation being passed."

In his statement to the Aldermen the Mayor says very plainly that he has, of course, seen not only the cause of the opposition to the Moving Picture Commission's recommendation that 90 be the limit of audience in such show places, but, when it comes to the cheap theatres of the city, he has no limitations put upon them as to audience. They are banded together to oppose this moving picture ordinance unless this proportion for an audience of 90 was cut out of it. Their purpose is purely selfish. As a matter of fact, the rivalry of the moving picture shows with an audience of 90 would not hurt the cheap theatres in the city."

The Mayor continues to urge this point by calling to attention the fact that the proprietors of small moving picture shows cannot, because of their smaller incomes, undertake to put their places of amusement in the class of the theatres and stand all of the expensive requirements obligatory upon such theatres.

"The proprietors of the cheap theatres cannot stand in the way and dictate to your honorable body or to any of us what we shall do in this matter," he says. "Let them get out of the way!"

The Mayor professes, in his communication, to see a stick in the action of the Aldermen in striking out from the ordinance the provision recommended by the commission which allowed moving picture places to have a gallery. This is but another way of limiting the floor space and consequently the audience.

CANNEY

Special for Tuesday
FRANK CANNERY—The products are selected by experts and are the best in the world.
Suggestion for Tuesday
CANNERY CANNERY—A pure food product, and is the best in the world.
Penny a Pound Profit Plus Parcel Post

Any of our customers who will order by mail the following quantities will receive a special discount.
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